These figures are only in relation to the demands raised on assessment.

(c) Raising and liquidation of tax demand is a continuous process under which fresh demands are raised and outstanding demands collected or reduced on a continuous basis. Therefore, it is not feasible to provide year-wise status of recovery made out of the unpaid demands.

Arrangements for Haj Pilgrims

*196. SHRI R.K. ANAND:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are making special arrangements for Haj pilgrims every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the difference of airfare per pilgrim for the last three years and the details of agency who is operating such flights; and

(d) whether Government are providing any financial help to Haj pilgrims, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government makes special arrangements for air travel of Haj pilgrims to/from Saudi Arabia for which the pilgrims are required to pay fare at a subsidized rate. Besides, Government in cooperation with the Government of Saudi Arabia also makes arrangements for the stay, transport, health check-up etc. of the Haj pilgrims during their stay in Saudi Arabia. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 14-15 crores is spent every year by Ministry of External Affairs on the deputation of about 400 government staff including doctors.

The details of fare paid by each pilgrim, per pilgrim and total subsidy spent by the Government and the name of agencies making air travel arrangements for the Haj pilgrims in respect of the last three years are as follows:

Year	Fare paid by each pilgrim	Subsidy per pilgrim (Rs.)	Total Subsidy (Rs. crores)	Agency making arrangement for air travel
2000	12000	16526	118.86	Mido Aviation
2001	12000	21000*	149.55*	Kampuchea and Saudi Arabian Airlines
2002	12000	23300*	163.80*	Air India, Indian Airlines and Saudi Arabian Airlines

**Provisional figures.*

FDI inflow

*197. SHRI MOOLCHAND MEENA:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India failed to fully capitalise on growth engines such as FDI and privatisation when compared to countries like China, Poland and Brazil;

(b) if so, whether while other nations have attracted FDI inflows varying from 3 to 6 percent of their Gross Domestic Product, India's FDI stands at 0.5 percent only;

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to attract more FDI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) The share of gross foreign direct investment (FDI) in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of China, Poland, Brazil and India, during 1990 and 2000 respectively, are not the same. Since the early 1990s, India has progressively been adopting liberal policies for encouraging greater FDI inflows, in line with the overall policy thrust of mobilising non-debt creating private capital inflows, in place of debt flows.